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THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905.

#### ENFORCE THE LAW.

There is a report to the effect that McGilvray and Thomas, the men who were caught in the school register scandal, may be indicted for a violation of the school law, the penalty provided in such cases being a fine of from \$10 to \$500.

It is to be hoped that the matter will be taken up by the Richmond grand jury. The law in question was passed for the purpose of preventing just such grafting operations as have been brought to light in the State Board of Education, and now is the time to show that no grafter will receive consideration under that act.

It is hardly possible that either Mr. McGilvray or Mr. Thomas would have been so stupid as to ignore the law, and if they can be convicted of a violation of the statute the extreme penalty should be exacted. Virginia cannot afford to have any branch of the educational system under suspicion and the grafters should be promptly and effectively warned that there is "no thoroughfare" for them through the public school funds of the State.

#### WHO WILL PAY THE FREIGHT?

Above all the fuss and fume of the Equitable squabble and the tangle which has been patched up in the affairs of the society there arises the persistent question as to who will foot the bill of cost which has been piled up in connection with the "settlement."

It is pointed out that while the ghosts of "frenzied finance" were haunting in a titanic game, in which the wonderful resources of the Equitable presented the stakes, on the other side the policyholders, who had been lulled by the thought of the Equitable entering their minds, were hiring the big Equitable country and executing maneuvers to win the game. A little consideration of the Equitable's position in their contest will show that it is a fight for the Equitable's life.

"Women are certainly changeable creatures," said the weary looking man.

"What's the explanation?" asked the man of the family.

"During our honeymoon," answered the weary party, "my wife declared she could not live a day without me."

"Well?" queried the family friend.

"She tried to get me to insure her life for \$10,000 in her favor,"—The News.

#### A Time Limit.

"I'm afraid you smoke too much for your own good," said the physician.

"I do," admitted the patient, "I do almost continuously from morning to night."

"Do you do that?" asked the physician.

dig the amount of the purchase out of that big surplus fund of the Equitable. The other provides for an assessment on the 600,000 Equitable policyholders. One of these plans will be carried through. Either will be satisfactory to Mr. Ryan and his associates.

Whichever way the cat jumps it seems to be up to the policyholders to pay the freight.

#### HOW DISPUTES ARE SETTLED IN PERAK.

According to an article in Stray Stories the people of Perak have a more economical way of settling their disputes than we have, with our costly judicial machinery.

In Perak the pleadings upon either side are sealed up in two similar bamboo tubes. Two stakes are then driven into the bed of a pool in a river, to which two boys are tied, immersed to the neck, and each holding one of the tubes.

When all is prepared, a pole stretched horizontally above the heads of the boys is pressed downward, forcing both under the water. Each lad holds out beneath the surface as long as he possibly can by gripping his post.

The moment one bobs up to breathe, he is set upon, and his tube is torn from him and flung away. The other boy is led ashore, where his tube is opened, and the party whose pleadings it contains is declared by the rajah to have won the case at law.

What with stupid jurymen on the one side and perjured witnesses on the other, it is not at all certain that our method of reaching conclusions in lawsuits is any more infallible than the primitive style of the people of Perak.

Sheriff Herpel, of St. Louis, seems to be like that son which the Scriptures describes, who said he would not, but later repented and did his duty. The wisdom of the son is commended in the Bible. The wisdom of Sheriff Herpel is none the less commendable.

Men excavating at Del-el-Bahri, on the Nile have found in the debris of a royal temple, a loaf of bread baked more than 4,000 years ago. Undoubtedly it was of that indestructible pattern used by the young wife in her first baking.

One can hardly blame the military experts in St. Petersburg for becoming pessimistic. Even optimism cannot thrive long on such performances as have been pulled off by the Russian army and navy in the far East.

The people of Newport News certainly will have an opportunity to hear Virginia's next governor speak here this week.

Those Arizona correspondents who started the Yaqui Indians on the war-path needed the money.

#### THE JUICY GRAPE.

Its History Is Well Nigh as Old as That of Man.

The history of the grape is almost as old as that of man. Growing in its highest perfection in Syria and Persia, its luscious fruit recommended it to the especial care of the patriarchal tillers of the soil, and vineyards were extensively planted long before orchards or collections of other fruit trees were at all common.

The grape came originally from Persia. From the latter country as civilization advanced westward this fruit accompanied it—first to Egypt, then to Greece, Sicily, Italy, Spain, France and then to Great Britain, to which latter country the Romans carried it 200 years after Christ.

To America the seeds and plants of the European varieties were brought by emigrants and colonists the first fifty years after its settlement.

There are a vast number of varieties of grapes, but there are really only about a dozen varieties good for the table. California produces the Tokay, Muscat, Black Prince, Malaga, etc., while the eastern states produce such varieties as the Concord, Catawba, Niagara, Delaware, Black Hamburg and Isabella.—New England Grocer.

#### In After Years.

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"What's the explanation?" asked the man of the family.

"During our honeymoon," answered the weary party, "my wife declared she could not live a day without me."

"Well?" queried the family friend.

"She tried to get me to insure her life for \$10,000 in her favor,"—The News.

#### MODERN SURGERY.

Time Saving Is One of Its Most Important Considerations.

Time saving is one of the most important considerations in all surgery. Any major operation lasting more than an hour and a half entails an additional risk. In operations of long duration the chances of recovery are comparatively small. This is due to shock, to the cumulative effect of the anesthetic, to loss of blood and to lowering of the patient's temperature by the exposure of internal areas to the air. Because of this the best surgeons work with a mechanical precision and economy of movement. Everything is ready before the operation commences; an assistant is at hand to look after the details of actual work, such as holding back the edges of the incision, adjusting the ligatures, etc.; an expert in anesthesia handles the chloroform and watches the subject's pulse and respiration in order that the operator's time may be devoted wholly to one point, and a deft nurse, adept in the use of every instrument, needle and chemical preparation, is at the surgeon's elbow ready to hand out at a word—sometimes before the word—the shining implements already filed in the order of their probable use.

Two visiting surgeons at one of the New York hospitals got a markedly varying percentage of mortality in a common abdominal operation.

"What is the difference between the two operators?" I asked of one of the house staff in attendance.

"About twenty minutes," he said succinctly.—McClure's.

#### OILS FROM FISH.

Valuable Themselves, as Are Also Their Byproducts.

The preparation of oil from aquatic animals for both medicinal and technical purposes is of great importance. The principal oil producers are the whales, porpoises, blackfish, seals, walrus, menhaden, herring, cod, haddock, pollock, lake, cusk, ling, shark, dogfish, alligator and turtle.

Various subsidiary products are obtained from these aquatic oils and form a source of considerable profit to the refiner. Among the more important of these products may be noted the following:

At a low temperature there may be separated from all varieties of aquatic oils a solid fat or grease known as "foots" or "stearin" which is somewhat similar to the tallow obtained from sheep and oxen. It is used as a substitute for tallow from sheep and oxen in sizing yarns, as emollient in leather dressing, etc. By bleaching the oils a semisolid fat known as "sperm soap," "whale soap," "menhaden soap," etc., according to the variety of oil treated, is produced. This material is used in smearing sheep, washing fruit trees, soap manufacture, etc. By refining sperm oil spermaceti is obtained, and this is used principally in candle making, as an ointment for medicinal purposes, for producing a polish on linen in laundering and for self-lubricating cartridges.

After the oil is extracted the resulting scrap or refuse is dried and sold as fertilizer.

#### Nothing Left For Amusement.

Two young Texas men were talking over the many strange things they had seen and heard in New England.

"That man I was talking with yesterday," said one of them, "he told me that when two fellers in his section have a dispute about land or anything they just go to law and sue each other for damages or get an affidavit or something of the kind."

"That's all well enough for the one that wins," said the other man, "but how about the feller that loses? Does he go out and buy a gun and get even or what-all?"

"As near as I can make out," said his friend, "by the time it's settled the man that loses hasn't any money to go buying guns or even hiring 'em, and if he owns one it's more'n likely to be in pawn."—Youth's Companion.

#### Barrie's Juvenile Coworker.

While J. M. Barrie was composing his play, "Peter Pan," he went to a children's supper party. Among the guests was a little boy whose healthy appetite provoked from his mother the pleading threat, "You will be ill to-night." "No, mother; not till tomorrow," was the calm response of the contented creature of the moment. It caught and pleased the ear of Mr. Barrie, who put it into his play and promised to the juvenile joint author a half-penny royalty upon every performance.

#### Paid For the Advice.

Old Hunks (meeting a physician at the club)—Doc, what ought a man do when he has an all-overish feeling, as if he were going to have an attack of the grip? Crusty M. D.—He ought to consult a good physician about it. Old Hunks—Well, that advice ought to be worth a dollar, anyhow. Here it is. I'll go and hunt him up.—Chicago Tribune.

#### Vain Hope.

"Banks, can you remember just how much I owe you?"

"Thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents."

"That's the exact sum, eh? Thank you."

"Well—why did you want to know?"

"I thought perhaps you'd let it; that's all."—Cleveland Leader.

#### Don't Dare.

"Mr. Meekton says he is a hard word to his wife."

"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton.

"I'm not sure whether it is kindness or cruelty."

No man was ever so kind as a woman.—Cowper.

# Art Pictures FREE



THE DAILY PRESS has secured a large number of colored art engravings, which will be given to the readers of this paper. There are four pictures in the set, representing the seasons, Summer, Autumn, Winter and Spring, on heavy enamel paper.

The only condition required to secure a set of these Art Pictures is that one month's subscription to the Daily Press be paid in advance. Old and new subscribers are entitled to these pictures on the above basis.

The DAILY PRESS is an up-to-date morning paper and the only paper on the Virginia Peninsula receiving the full Associated Press service.

The Price of the Daily Press For One Month is 50 Cents.

Upon receipt of 50 cents the pictures will be wrapped and mailed to out of town subscribers.

The pictures may be secured at 25 cents per set or 10 cents each.

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# Art Pictures FREE

## PROPOSALS ARE INVITED

FOR THE

ROADS and the WALKS, SLOPES, PLANTING SPACES, CATCH BASINS, and the OUTLETS therein, for the JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMPANY, on THEIR PROPERTY at SEWELL'S POINT, near NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Sealed proposals for the above work will be received by the Jamestown Exposition Company up to 3:50 p. m. Monday, July 3rd, 1905, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared for the same by the Board of Design and which may be obtained on application to John Kevan Peebles, Architect, resident member of the Board of Design, Room No. 11 Lowenberg Building, Norfolk, Virginia, provided that each application for the plans and specifications must be accompanied by a certified check for twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) payable to C. Brooks Johnston, Chairman, which check will be returned when the plans and specifications are returned.

A certified check for two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) made payable to C. Brooks Johnston, chairman, must accompany each bid. Bond as set forth in detail in the specifications will be required of the successful bidder. The approximate quantities are as follows:

#### Road Construction.

9,580 linear feet of 100-foot roadway and slopes complete.  
2,200 linear feet of 80-foot Evergreen Avenue and slopes complete.  
13,580 linear feet of 60-foot roadway and slopes complete.  
1,960 linear feet of 60-foot roadway and slopes complete.  
1,700 linear feet of 80-foot O Street and slopes complete.  
290,020 linear feet, more or less, of roadway and slopes complete.

#### Miscellaneous.

11 wooden catch basins.  
175 linear feet of 8-inch vitrified drain pipe for outlets of catch basins.

#### Haul.

Average haul for fill, approximate, 1,000 feet.

The Jamestown Exposition Company;

6-23-05

BY C. BROOKS JOHNSTON,  
Chairman, Board of Governors

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